

AN IDEAL MOVEMENT.

It has been reported here from time to time that the feeling in Bourbon county was becoming decidedly more favorable towards the completion of the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, and as a proof of the change in public sentiment we were told that CHARLES S. BRENT, a gentleman who bitterly opposed the proposition submitted to the people of Bourbon county last summer, was now warmly in favor of the enterprise and would subscribe \$10,000 in stock in the road. We didn't believe a word of the latter part of the statement concerning Mr. BRENT, since his opposition last summer was based upon the belief he professed to entertain, that the stock would not be worth twenty-five cents on the dollar and that three hundred and fifty thousand dollars was too much to invest in an almost worthless stock; and if this was Mr. BRENT's honest opinion, and not artfully expressed merely to injure the enterprise, it was not at all characteristic that he should give or throw away seven thousand five hundred dollars of his own money. And as to the first part of the statement we thought it probable that Mr. BRENT's friendship for the road was like it had already proved to be—a desire to see it built, but an aversion to pay a fair proportion of the sum necessary to build it—a willingness that Paris and Bourbon county should reap the benefits of the enterprise in creating a competition with the Kentucky Central, coupled with an intense itching that other communities should bear the expense, or a portion of the expense incommensurate with the relative advantage to be gained. In fact it struck us at once that he was a shrewd horse or mule trader—an ungovernable propensity always to maneuver for the best of the bargain. There is no particular objection to this course on the part of Mr. BRENT and others who think and act like him, except that, as sometimes happens with horse traders who try to drive too hard a bargain, there is a great probability that in his amazing sharpness at a trade he will so disgust those with whom he is dealing that they will refuse altogether to deal with him—that in his eagerness to gain the advantages of the railroad to Paris at as little cost as possible to her people, he will lose the road beyond recovery. There are several things that men like Mr. BRENT have found it very difficult to understand, but which we will venture to repeat to them at the risk that they will still be unable to comprehend it, viz: It will require not less than \$1,000,000 to complete the road from Maysville to Paris. Of this amount \$500,000 can and will be raised from Carlisle and Maysville. Arrangements can be made with contractors to take enough stock in addition to the above to complete and stock the road to Carlisle. When the road shall be built to that place, it will not be proceeded with towards Paris except so far as the people of Bourbon county raise the money to take it. It will require in the neighborhood of \$400,000 to build the road from Carlisle to Paris, which is double the amount Mr. BRENT now proposes to give. The Directors will not mortgage the road to raise the sum that may be necessary in addition to this proposed subscription of \$200,000 to build the road to Paris. If the people of Bourbon will not subscribe enough money towards the enterprise to ensure its success without mortgaging the road, they had better give nothing.

We find in the Paris *Kentuckian* the following petition which bears the marks of Mr. BRENT's handiwork, and which that paper says is being circulated in Bourbon for signatures, viz:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Kentucky: We, the undersigned, citizens of Bourbon county, petition and pray your honorable body to give authority to the County Court of said county to issue and sell the bonds in amount, say \$200,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in Paris, to aid in the construction of the Lexington and Maysville Railroad, Northern Division, said bonds to run thirty years, payable five years after date at the option of the Court; one-third to be used on or before the first of June next, and the remainder in two equal annual installments; the money to be expended beginning the road in or at Paris, and running towards Carlisle; the county reserving the right to select her own agents to superintend and make contracts for the road within her borders.

We also further petition the Legislature to authorize the County Court to issue bonds to the same amount, with same conditions in all respects, to aid in the construction of a road from Paris via Winchester to Richmond, Ky.; the latter not to be issued until the Court has reasonable grounds to believe that the road, with the aid thus afforded, can and will be made—and that it is prudent to issue them at that time.

If the question is submitted to the voters of the county, it shall be submitted jointly. Of course it will not do to gussy Mr. BRENT's statement that he is friendly to this enterprise, though his friendship has manifested itself in a most peculiar manner; first, by doing all in his power to defeat a proposition for Bourbon to subscribe in the same proportion to her wealth as Mason and Nicholas had already done, a sum not exceeding that subscribed in Mason alone by the county and by individuals, which would have ensured the completion of the road before the coming July; and now by diverting the attention of the people of Bourbon from any practicable and feasible plan for building the road to a proposition which, if accepted, would leave a gap of nearly ten miles of uncompleted road between Paris and Carlisle. The Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, has been organized by the election of a President and Board of Directors, and we submit that not have been out of taste, before applying to the Legislature for the passage of such a law, to have ascertained whether or not the proposition would be acceptable to those who represent the interest of the stockholders of the Company. If the people of Bourbon choose to subscribe \$200,000 to this enterprise, and no more, and will then place it at the disposition of the Directors as the other subscriptions were placed, it will be accepted and the money honestly expended between Carlisle and Paris, building the road as far as the money will take it. But very greatly mistake the character and temper of the Board if they would accept a subscription coupled with conditions which convey an implied imputation upon themselves, in diverting them of the powers

which their charter gives them. If Bourbon county wants to build a road between Paris and Carlisle, there can be no objection to her people obtaining a charter to do so; but they can't do it over the road which belongs to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company, Northern Division, except by subscribing to the stock of that Company on such conditions alone as the Directors may agree to. And the Directors will be greater simpletons than we take them to be if they consent to any plan which will divert to Paris and the Kentucky Central Railroad any trade which would otherwise come to Carlisle and pass over the line of their own road to Maysville. The proposition of this petition is merely to save Paris from the consequences of making Carlisle the terminus of our road for the present. But these consequences cannot be otherwise averted than by subscribing the money necessary to complete the road to Paris.

We will give the people of Bourbon county a piece of advice and charge them nothing for it. By all means vote against the proposition above if it should be submitted to you. According to it you will have to pay more to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad, Northern Division, than by the tax of one per cent. for three years, and you will receive but a little more than half the amount in stock, and you will not get a road to Maysville, nor create any competition with the Kentucky Central, but merely build a feeder to that road some eight or ten miles towards Carlisle, and the extortion practiced upon you in freights will be continued. It will require at least \$1,500,000 to build the road to Richmond, of which your subscription of two hundred thousand dollars would be a little more than one-eighth of the amount. If the counties of Clark and Madison subscribe only in the same proportion, it would give not more than \$500,000 at the outside, leaving \$1,000,000 to be raised—how? Most probably by mortgage on the road, and all your stock would be sunk as was the case in the Kentucky Central and in the Maysville and Lexington, and even then, perhaps, your road would remain uncompleted. If you don't think the connection with Maysville worth the money necessary to build it, then keep all your money for some other enterprise that may be worth it. Rather than divide and fritter away your subscriptions between the two enterprises, and succeed in neither, reserve the whole amount for one or the other. For less than about \$350,000 you cannot get the connection with Maysville, and it will take even more to ensure the completion of a road to Richmond. If you think the latter of more importance to you than the former, then give to it all your means and make of it a certainty. Our own impression is that if the counsels of Mr. BRENT continue to govern the good people of Bourbon, the road will be built from Carlisle through Winchester to Richmond long before a road will be built from Paris to either Carlisle or Richmond.

Did any one require additional proof that SAM MCKEE's unscrupulousness and mendacity are equalled by his malignity, the evidence is furnished in the speech he recently made in Congress, and which we have laid before our readers as a part of the record for which they must hold him accountable. It is worthy of remark that this man has never opened his ugly mouth in Congress unless it was to utter some calumny against the State whose degeneracy he is, some slander upon the noble and generous people among whom he is reared, or some threat in case they refused to abjectly bow their necks in servile obedience to himself and the few other creatures who are as mean. The important questions of our commercial relations with other nations, the deranged financial condition of the country, the resources from which a large revenue must be drawn, the burdens resting upon the labor and trade of the people—subjects that are worthy of the study and contemplation of our greatest intellects, and to solve which problems would need be to confer a lasting benefit upon the people and their posterity—all such mighty issues are either beyond the range of his contracted mind or are deemed by his egotistical vanity to be unworthy of his consideration. Certain it is that they have never evoked from his lips the briefest expression of opinion. He has never yet advocated or originated any measure for the practical benefit or relief of the distresses of the people whom he misrepresents and disgraces. But when any subject is before the House that can be so handled as to afford an opportunity for venting his small malice and raging hate against Kentucky and her people, then the creature rises to an eminence of traduction and baseness where very few men are bad enough to desire to stand by his side.

It is characteristic of the confusion that prevails in this man's mind, that, in endeavoring to excuse his indifference to and recklessness of manifest violations of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, he should quote as a parallel to his own case a declaration of the great Chatham, that he planted himself upon a constitutional principle and not upon a mere statute; and like his egotistical self-conceit and presumption to compare himself with one of the greatest of dead statesmen. The man who assumes to be the leader of Kentucky Radicals has not the sense to see that PITT claimed a higher respect as due to the principles of the Constitution than to any mere statute, while he and his miserable associates claim for their own enmities superiority over the Constitution given by the fathers to us as a guide. He was perfectly right in declining to discuss the constitutional question of the validity of the manner of adopting the Fourteenth Amendment, or whether in case the Amendment is valid as part of the Constitution it permits the enforcement of negro suffrage upon all the States; he is incapable of rising to the discussion of any legal proposition, and had just sense enough to see that no defense could be entered, upon constitutional or legal ground, of the reconstruction and supplementary acts which coerced the adoption of that Amendment. While canvassing this District in 1867 McKEE had the impudence in the face of his vote for the reconstruction infamy to protest that injustice was done him by the charge that he was in favor of negro suffrage. When charged by the far writer of this article with having voted for the submission to the States of the Fourteenth Amendment under the first and fifth clause of which the Radicals would claim the power to force negro suffrage upon the States, he declared that very

Amendment itself distinctly recognized the right of each State to regulate the subject of suffrage for itself. It is characteristic of his duplicity and his insolence that he should now say, that though previous to the passage of that Amendment he might have doubted the power of Congress over the question, yet there could be no doubt but that the Amendment conferred upon Congress the power to prevent any discrimination against the negro in the exercise of suffrage. When he was a candidate for office in this district he vehemently protested against the charge that he favored negro suffrage and it was not until he wanted to propitiate a Radical Congress into acquiescing in his stealing JOHN D. YOUNG's seat and salary that he changed his whining tone and became a blatant advocate of the idea he had repudiated. He now seeks the Clerkship of the House, and this distributive against his State is his first electioneering circular.

The Southern sugar and cotton planter in former years was nearly always heavily in debt for land and negroes, and on his indebtedness was compelled to pay an exorbitant rate of interest, so that it was difficult to tell how much many of them were really worth. It was not unfrequently the case that men apparently wealthy were really bankrupt, for the interest on their debts kept swelling out of proportion to their profits, which were consumed by their extravagant mode of living. They relied almost entirely upon the North and West for all their supplies of clothing and food, devoting the time of their hands to the production of sugar and cotton, and hence the value of their crops were generally anticipated for the expense of the plantation and the cost of their own luxurious manner of living. But the war has had a very different effect in the two sections. While in the North the ruinous inflation of the currency and the rapidity with which large fortunes were accumulated, fostered profusion and prodigality of outlay, the severe necessities of the situation of the Southern people forced them to practice the virtue of economy and frugality, and to limit themselves to the purchase of articles which could not be dispensed with. They learned the valuable lesson that the wants of life arise from the imagination or habit, and that many things formerly deemed indispensable can easily be done without and no actual suffering will follow. The inflation of the currency mattered little to them, since at the close of the war they found themselves without either money or credit. They had large debts, but the operation of the Bankrupt law has swept them away and relieved them from a load which they were unable to bear. Without credit, they could not spend the price of their crops before they were gathered, as in former years. Slavery abolished, it has not required an investment of immense capital in negroes to supply them with labor. Last year they had an abundant cotton crop, which they have sold and are selling at a price more than remunerative. The consequence is that the people of the Southern States are less in debt, and for their wants have more ready cash than any other part of the country. Before the war they would have expended millions of the profits on their crops in purchasing additional negroes, and thus run up their price. Now they will buy horses, mules, cattle, hogs, agricultural machinery, the products of the earth and of mechanical labor. The returning prosperity of the South will create a demand for all the products of our farmers and artisans, and the State of Kentucky will be largely benefited by the abundant cotton and sugar crops. Our wheat crop will be small, and may even prove a failure, but we will have a fine market for our hump, mules, hogs, cattle and sheep. Altogether the indications are for a year of prosperity for our farmers, and of course every branch of trade will feel the impulse. Let us commence our railroad, and wealth will rapidly flow in upon us.

The Fifteenth Amendment, the passage of which by the House we have already announced, has also passed the Senate of the United States by the requisite two-thirds vote. The following is the vote:

The joint resolution having been ordered to be read a third time, then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Chandler, Cattel, Cameron, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Crispin, Drake, Ferry, Hadden, Harris, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, B. Wade, Warner, Stewart, Tilden, Tilton, Wells, Wilson, Welch, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Wright—40.

NAYS—Anthony, Bayard, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCree, Patterson of Tennessee, Sanborn, Sprague, Vickers, Wright—15.

The Senate added to the joint resolution a new article—No. 16—and the whole resolution, as amended, reads as follows:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, either of which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution.

ARTICLE 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States, in the exercise of the elective franchise, or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

ARTICLE 16. The second clause of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended to read as follows:

Each State shall appoint, by a vote of the people thereof, qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the said State may be entitled in Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector. Congress shall have power to prescribe the manner in which such Electors shall be chosen by the people.

The joint resolution now goes to the House for its concurrence.

The Boston Post says: "If General Grant refuses, as reported, to accept the customary official courtesy of the outgoing to the incoming Executive, by declining to ride in the same broughie with him to the Capitol, on inauguration day, he does a childish thing which none of the ordinary rules of good breeding will permit. A refusal of that sort cannot harm President Johnson, who takes no responsible part in the act; whether it will tend to inspire a more exalted opinion in judicious minds respecting the conduct of the offending party, is his affair and not that of Mr. JOHNSON."

Professor Wilson. Such a presence is rarely seen; and more than one person has said that he reminded them of the first man, Adam; so full was that large frame of vitality, force, and passion. His tread seemed almost to shake the streets, his eye almost saw through stone walls; and as for his voice, there was no heart that could stand before it. He swept away all hearts, whatsoever were wont to be, and he seemed to be in the mood of repose, as when he steered the old pocket-boat that used to pass between Bowness and Ambleside, before the steamers were put upon the lake. Sitting motionless with his hands in his pockets, he seemed to be a man of repose and quietude, and yet he was a man of power and energy, and his eye apparently looking beyond everything into nothing, and his mouth closed under his beard as if he meant never to open it, he was quite as impressive and immortal an image as he had been to the students of his class or the comrades of his jovial hours. A few words from a friendly letter of Scott's, written to the top of his head, a remarkable spectacle, in connection with the Moral Philosophy Chair in any University.—Harriet Martineau.

Mystery thickens around the case of Miss Mary Ann of Baltimore, a maiden lady, seventy years of age, who died suddenly, some days ago, while on a visit to Carlisle, Pennsylvania. One who made her bed, and offered for probate, left about \$30,000, her entire fortune, to her son, a tavern keeper in Edinburgh. A subsequent will, in the handwriting of a young German physician in Carlisle, and to whom it is rumored, she had become engaged to be married, was also offered for probate in the court of the sheriff, and was accepted by her. Her friends and relatives have come forward in a contest to break both wills and recover her estate.

On Wednesday the vote for President and Vice President was counted in a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Objection being made to counting the vote of Louisiana the Senate retired to its own chamber and the question was discussed separately by the House and by the Senate. Both bodies decided that the vote of Louisiana should be counted. Gen. BUTLER objected to counting the vote from Georgia, and the House sustained his objections, but the Senate overruled them. A disagreeable scene then occurred, but finally the vote of Georgia was included in the count. Vice President WADE deciding that the voice of the Senate was final in the matter. It was announced that GRANT had received 214 votes and SEYMOUR 80.

In the United States District Court at Richmond, on Thursday, the District Attorney, under instructions from the Attorney General, in accordance with President JOHNSON's amnesty proclamation, entered a nolle prosequi in both indictments against JEFFERSON DAVIS, and in those against LEE, HAMPTON, BRINKINRIDGE, LONESTREET, PRYOR, SEDDON, WISE, MAHON, EARLY, and thirty others. On motion of ROBERT OULD the court ordered that the sureties on DAVIS' bail bonds be discharged from further custody.

BROWNLOW has so manipulated the returns of the Fourth and Eighth Congressional Districts in Tennessee as to give the certificates of election to the Radical candidates, notwithstanding they were defeated by decisive majorities. It must have been with a sort of grim pleasure that the old Knoxville Excesses saw the people in those districts deluding themselves with an election, when he had already decided the matter.

We find the following in the telegraphic correspondence of the *Courier-Journal* of the 10th inst.

The Reconstruction Committee have reported in favor of removing the political disabilities of D. Howard Smith, Col. Philip Lee, J. K. Duesy, D. O. Harris, and James W. Schooling, of Kentucky. Sam McKee strenuously opposed it, but the committee declined to yield to his partisan demands. Leading Radicals of Kentucky incensed the applications of these persons.

Charles Lamb.

Mr. Sala is right in defending Lamb against the charge of intemperance; to speak plainly, of occasional and excessive indulgence. It was sometimes said of him by men who were constantly much the worse for their drink, while Lamb was only something the better. "He has been drunk," "he would not," says Mr. Sala, "have remained so many years a trustee servant of a great company, and have been permitted to retire at last in honor with a competence. His *Confessions of a Drunkard* must be taken as a light of the writer's humor, not the register of his experiences. We might as well conclude that Swift was serious when he proposed that poor infants who were a burden to their parents might be sent to the workhouse to be reared by eating them. "I discard," says Mr. Sala, "the theory that in the *Confession of a Drunkard* the real Charles Lamb is to be found." Mr. Sala has overlooked the fact that Lamb himself has rendered such advocacy unnecessary. It was the Quarterly Reviewers who originally attempted to fix the stigma upon him; and, in Lamb's *Elia*, or *Confession of a Drunkard*, he made a admirable reply to the "Quarterly dimblebrood of Nihil, watery heads with hearts of jelly, spawned under the sign of Aquarius!"

Lamb's denial of a falsehood, equally gratuitous and equally true, is a wisdom with a playful, good-temper of a man who, having truth on his side, does not need to be angry. It is remarkable of this true man, moreover, loved as he was by those who knew him, that he was equally loved by those who only read him, and the popular love grows with what it feeds on. Half a dozen men since his time have made more noise than Lamb did, but the echoes of their self-satisfaction grow fainter on the ear, while Lamb in his works looks as much a part of to-day as he was of his own. There are later writers, and those of great ability, too, who seem already as antique and out of the prevailing fashion as a costume picture of the *Journal des Modes* a year or two ago. Lamb in his work will be forever young and attired in the best taste. Doubtless it would not be the same with his own periodicals. We are not sure if he would not now be voted "vulgar" by "society." For he was a man who stuck to work, loved the modest home which he alone brightened, loved to glorify it by the gathering of cheerful friends, and to the work of wherewith to increase cheerfulness. His heart was larger than his home but his impulses were subdued by his high sense of what may be called wholesome, healthy, honest principles. He avoided debt as he would have shunned disease. In the early part of his career it was such a calamity for a man to be insolvent that when he was gazetted he was, by a sort of compassion, enrolled in a book called "The Insolvent Debtors' Directory."

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MARRIED.

ROWLAND—CLOAK—In Versailles, on the 26th ult., Mr. Jeremiah Rowland aged 67 years, to Mrs. Sarah CLOAK, aged 67 years.

ALLEN—DAVIS—In Versailles, Mr. Allen, aged 77 years, to Miss E. Davis, aged 12 years and 10 months.

BENTON—BLACKBURN—At the Baptist church, in Georgetown, Ky., on the 25th ult., by Rev. E. C. Qualley, Mr. J. M. Benton, of Franklin county, to Miss Bettie Blackburn, of Scott county.

DIED.

JOHNSTON—In Louisville, February 5, Mrs. Rosa Elizabeth Johnston, wife of Hon. George V. Johnston.

BARKLEY—In Louisville, on the 24th inst., John H. Barkley, native of Henning county, Ky., in the 31st year of his age.

LOCKHART—Departed this life, at his residence in Concord, Ky., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, 1868, of consumption, aged 57 years.

HE—February 1st, 1869, in Ripley, Mrs. Francis Dye, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Consort of Samuel Dye who died in 1838. Mrs. Dye was a native of Mason county, Ky.

TUCKER—At his home in Mount Sterling, on the night of Christmas day, 1868, Col. M. T. Tucker, in the 63d year of his age.

POWER—At Mt. Gilead, Ky., on the 8th inst., about 5 o'clock in the morning, Mrs. Matilda Power, wife of John T. Power, aged forty-nine years and twenty-three days.

IN MEMORIAM.

MANNEN—At the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Duke, in Maysville, on the 8th of February, Mrs. Hattie A. Mannen, "fell asleep."

"For so life giveth His beloved sleep."

She passed away in the bloom of life the young wife, the young mother, the center of affection to a large family circle, of which she was the youngest member.

Of a delicate, nervous constitution she had long been an intense sufferer, but none, besides herself supposed that the tender fibres which held her to life were so near worn through when the message which summoned her from earth. But we believe, she had early in her sickness taken the warning home and striven to be ready for the coming of her Lord. So, though the call was as a "midnight cry" to those near and dear to her heart, we trust that for her its terrors were past, and the better world was opening to her in gates of beauty.

Amidst a large assembly of those who loved her in life, we laid her down to rest beside her little son in the beautiful cemetery of Spring Grove to wait the resurrection of the dead through Jesus Christ our Lord. May that resurrection hope give peace to the desolate heart of her stricken husband, and assuage the sorrow of her loved ones, and may the Saviour in whom she trusted, protect and guide the little ones left motherless!

Swift to its close elude old life's little day;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away.
Change and decay on all around I see;
Oh, that I were with thee, O dear, dear one!
I fear not, with thee at hand to bless
Life have no weight and tears no bitterness.
Where is death's sting, where grave thy victory?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me. X.

Obituary.

Died on the 4th day of February, 1869, at his late residence in Bath county, Ky., of consumption, Charles O. Whaley, in the 22d year of his age. Sad as death-bed scenes always are, it was peculiarly so to witness the death of this young man, who after giving bright promise of future usefulness—quietly and peacefully passed away in "the morn and liquid dew of youth." By his bedside stood his aged father, his sisters and brothers and one other who had long been a member of the family circle, and for whom he had rendered and cherished an attachment only less ardent than that which bound him to his sisters. Bequeathing to each of these a small memento of his affection, he bade them farewell, with the "hope to meet where partings are no more," upon the plains of immortality beyond the tomb.

Although he was desirous of living longer in order to accomplish some good on earth, yet when death came, that terrible enemy that visits with equal force the prince and the peasant, and the babe of the bazaar, he expressed his complete resignation, and while his friends are deeply grieved at his loss, they do not sorrow as those who have no hope, and they are comforted by the knowledge that he died having full faith in his Redeemer, and a well-grounded hope of a bright immortality in the future.

This passed away a young man who had sustained an unblemished character, and whose life had been such as to win the love and confidence of the community in which he lived.

Only five years have elapsed since death invaded this happy family circle and deprived it of a wife and mother, whose life had been one of spotless purity; who had deeply impressed upon the minds of her children the excellent and pure character to whose early instruction the subject of this notice was mainly indebted for the christian hope which shed its lustrous brightness over his dying bed, and for whose memory he cherished and expressed unbounded respect and affection to the last.

His remains were followed to the tomb by a large number of attached friends, together with his brethren of the Masonic Lodge of which he was a member. The large procession which united in paying these last honors rises which, in its own way, the dead, attested the high estimation of the community in which he lived. With sadness we bid him the last farewell of earth:

"Thou art gone to the grave, we no longer behold thee;
Nor tread the rough paths of the world, by thy side;
Due wide arms of mercy were spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the sinners hath died."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE INCLEMENT SEASON, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE WEAK AND DELICATE, AND THE SEARCHING colds which make upon the vital powers of the debilitated and delicate are not less severe than the drain upon their strength caused by excessive heat. The vast disparity between the temperature of the interior and exterior of the body, and the fragility of the outer air, is a fruitful source of sickness. To fortify the body against the evil consequences of the sudden alterations of heat and cold, and to render the system more resistant to the power of the use of a wholesome invigorant; and of all preparations for this purpose, (whether embraced in the regular pharmacopoeia, or advertised in the public journals), there is none that will compare in purity and excellence with HARRIS' STOMACH BITTERS. Acting directly upon the organs which convert the food into the fuel of life, the preparation imparts to it a tone and vigor which is communicated to every fibre of the frame. The digestive function being accelerated by its tonic operation, the liver regulated by its ant-bilious properties, and the waste matter of the system carried off punctually by its mild aperient action, the whole organization will necessarily be in the best possible condition to meet the shocks of winter and sudden changes of temperature. The weak and sensitive, especially, cannot encounter the vicissitudes of safety, unless their tender systems are strengthened and braced by artificial means. Every liquor sold as a staple of trade is adulterated. There is otherwise no alcohol in simply water, and the adulteration is simply a source of temporary excitement, which when its first effects have subsided, leaves the physical powers (the mind as well as the body) in a worse condition than before. HARRIS' STOMACH BITTERS, on the other hand, contains no alcohol, and is a pure tonic, and its tonic and alterative roots, herbs and herbs, and their active principle is the mellowest, least exciting, and most innocuous of all diffusive stimulants.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—Dr. Franklin advocated early marriages. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a Guide to Marriage and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. Jan 22nd 1869.

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.

CORN—Common to choice 25c to 27c.

SPRUG—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 13c; No. 4, 12c; No. 5, 11c; No. 6, 10c; No. 7, 9c; No. 8, 8c; No. 9, 7c; No. 10, 6c; No. 11, 5c; No. 12, 4c; No. 13, 3c; No. 14, 2c; No. 15, 1c; No. 16, 1/2c; No. 17, 1/4c; No. 18, 1/8c; No. 19, 1/16c; No. 20, 1/32c; No. 21, 1/64c; No. 22, 1/128c; No. 23, 1/256c; No. 24, 1/512c; No. 25, 1/1024c; No. 26, 1/2048c; No. 27, 1/4096c; No. 28, 1/8192c; No. 29, 1/16384c; No. 30, 1/32768c; No. 31, 1/65536c; No. 32, 1/131072c; No. 33, 1/262144c; No. 34, 1/524288c; No. 35, 1/1048576c; No. 36, 1/2097152c; No. 37, 1/4194304c; No. 38, 1/8388608c; No. 39, 1/16777216c; No. 40, 1/33554432c; No. 41, 1/67108864c; No. 42, 1/134217728c; No. 43, 1/268435456c; No. 44, 1/536870912c; No. 45, 1/1073741824c; No. 46, 1/2147483648c; No. 47, 1/4294967296c; No. 48, 1/8589934592c; No. 49, 1/17179869184c; No. 50, 1/34359738368c; No. 51, 1/68719476736c; No. 52, 1/137438953472c; No. 53, 1/274877906944c; No. 54, 1/549755813888c; No. 55, 1/1099511627776c; No. 56, 1/2199023255552c; No. 57, 1/4398046511104c; No. 58, 1/8796093022208c; No. 59, 1/17592186044416c; No. 60, 1/35184372088832c; No. 61, 1/70368744177664c; No. 62, 1/140737488355328c; No. 63, 1/281474976710656c; No. 64, 1/562949953421312c; No. 65, 1/1125899906842624c; No. 66, 1/2251799813685248c; No. 67, 1/4503599627370496c; No. 68, 1/9007199254740992c; No. 69, 1/18014398509481984c; No. 70, 1/36028797018963968c; No. 71, 1/72057594037927936c; No. 72, 1/144115188075855872c; No. 73, 1/288230376151711744c; No. 74, 1/576460752303423488c; No. 75, 1/1152921504606846976c; No. 76, 1/2305843009213693952c; No. 77, 1/4611686018427387904c; No. 78, 1/9223372036854775808c; No. 79, 1/18446744073709551616c; No. 80, 1/36893488147419103232c; No. 81, 1/73786976294838206464c; No. 82, 1/147573952589676412928c; No. 83, 1/295147905179352825856c; No. 84, 1/590295810358705651712c; No. 85, 1/1180591620717411303424c; No. 86, 1/2361183241434822606848c; No. 87, 1/4722366482869645213696c; No. 88, 1/9444732965739290427392c; No. 89, 1/18889465931478580854784c; No. 90, 1/37778931862957161709568c; No. 91, 1/75557863725914323419136c; No. 92, 1/151115727451828646838272c; No. 93, 1/302231454903657293676544c; No. 94, 1/604462909807314587353088c; No. 95, 1/1208925819614629174706176c; No. 96, 1/2417851639229258

may drown. It has been proposed to plaster him with mud and duck him in the stinking pools, but we hope he will do his duty before anybody is driven to desperation.

certain ground to go by. At any rate, I am pushing my spring work as fast as possible, expecting to open the garden in three weeks.

The House then adjourned.

sell and the other for an orphan asylum, if the city will pay her \$1,600,000.

daughter, has recently bought a very large
estate in the Duchy of Holstein.

ut have the approval of your own con-
science. National Industrial Conference

Our best efforts to give satisfaction.
Sincerely,
STINE & YOUNG.

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding or cover. The right side of the strip is a light-colored, off-white surface with a visible paper grain and some minor discoloration or foxing. The strip is oriented vertically, showing a portion of the page's edge.

